

# TWO BURNED AT STAKE

Reed and Cato, Convicted Murderers of  
Hodges Family, Meet Horrible Fate.

## MILITARY IS OVERPOWERED

Mob Seizes Prisoners from  
Statesboro Jail, Marches  
Two Miles Into the  
Country, and Ap-  
ply Torch.

At Statesboro, Ga., Tuesday afternoon Will Cato and Paul Reed, two of the principals in the horrible murder and burning of Henry Hodges, wife and three of their children, six miles from Statesboro, three weeks ago, were burned at the stake.

With their clothing saturated with kerosene, writhing and twisting in their agony, screaming to heaven for mercy that the mob would not show, the two victims died within a few minutes after the flames started.

Shortly after the noon hour a determined mob charged upon the court house, overpowered the military mob, secured Cato and Reed, who had been found guilty after a legal trial, and sentenced to be hanged, took them two miles from Statesboro, and there executed the fearful penalty.

The forenoon passed quietly, the trial of Paul Reed, the ring leader in the murder, being concluded and a verdict of guilty rendered. Sentence was imposed upon both him and Will Cato, sentenced the day before, and September 9 was fixed as the date for the execution.

Up to the hour of noon there was no intimation that so soon was to be executed the terrible climax. In the trial of Reed, little delay was caused, and upon its conclusion the prisoners, as before, were hustled into the witness room, where a strong guard of military was placed over them.

In the corridors, the agitation began. The spectators left the court room, and from the lawn outside many entered the hallways. Shortly before 10 o'clock the crowd was addressed by a tall man, who seemed to inflame it greatly. He called on those about him to follow him.

With fixed bayonets, but unloaded rifles, the guards stood. The mob surged toward them, but were repulsed several times.

Before the mob could be prevented, they had caught two of the guards, wrested their weapons from them and thrown open the breach blocks. The weapons were empty.

That was what the crowd wanted to ascertain. The troops had been given orders not to load their rifles.

The captured soldiers were held prisoners. The same policy was followed with others of the soldiers. Man after man, caught isolated was relieved of his rifle after a struggle.

After the mob had overpowered the soldiers, the jail was entered and the negroes secured.

The crowd numbered 500. They dragged the men along, shouting and cheering along the roadway leading to the Hodges homestead, where the five members of the family had been murdered and burned. That was their destination, but the heat was so intense that the crowd wavered when two miles of the six-mile route had been traversed. Going a short distance into the woods the crowd halted. The two negroes were made to seat themselves on a log. They were told that they had but a short time to live and that they should confess.

Reed was the first to speak. He confessed, implicating other negroes, as he had in the court room. He denied, however, that he had taken an active part in the murder.

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# SECOND FLEET GONE

Vladivostok Squadron Knocked Out  
by Japanese Cruisers.

## WILD JUBILATION IN TOKIO

Admiral Kamimura Gets in a Telling  
Blow on Russian "Raiders" After  
Months of Waiting and  
Watching—One Armored  
Cruiser Sunk and Others  
Put to Flight  
in Straits of  
Korea.

A Tokio special says: Vice Admiral Kamimura encountered the Russian Vladivostok squadron at dawn Sunday north of Tsushima Island in the strait of Korea and attacked the enemy at once. The battle lasted for five hours and resulted in a complete Japanese victory. The Russian cruiser Rurik was sunk and cruisers Rosst and Gromobol fled northward after having sustained serious damage. Vice Admiral Kamimura cables the navy department that the injuries inflicted upon his vessels were slight.

JAPS EXTREMELY HAPPY.  
Flags were flying, lanterns glimmering and cries of "Banzai" were ringing in the streets of the Japanese capital Sunday night in honor of the victories gained at sea by Admiral Togo and Vice Admiral Kamimura.

Underneath the jollity of the populace is a feeling of deep satisfaction and gratification at the disposal of a desperately serious problem of the war.

The Russian squadron, which confronted Admiral Togo, refused battle. It was stronger than Admiral Togo's squadron in battle ships and armored cruisers and had it elected to fight, the result might have altered the fortunes of war. The strength of the squadron which opposed Admiral Togo compelled him to draw vessels from the main fleet and this left the Japanese navy powerless to operate against the Russian Vladivostok squadron and unable to prevent the raids of these vessels.

The raid conducted by the Vladivostok squadron in July was extremely expensive and not only was retaliation tempting, but it was demanded by commercial interests.

The navy, however, grimly refused to make a diversion and stuck to Port Arthur. It was confident that the harbor soon would be untenable for the Russian warships, that it eventually would get a fair fight in the open sea away from the Russian land batteries and that the Japanese would win.

These calculations of the navy were correct, and the Russians with the chances even have been hopelessly defeated.

Admiral Kamimura, after many months of waiting, finally got his chance at dawn Sunday off Tsushima Island.

He sunk the Russian cruiser Rurik and sent the cruisers Gromobol and Rosst fleeing back from the fight.

The best possible naval force that Russia can now concentrate at Vladivostok is four cruisers.

In the fight of August 10 the squadron under Admiral Togo was practically unharmed. The battle ship Mikasa suffered the most, but she continues on the fighting line.

The cruisers Yakumo, Nishin and Kasuga also were hit, but temporary repairs already have been made and they are fully serviceable.

The following casualties have been reported on the Japanese side during the action of August 10th:

The battle ship Mikasa had four of her crew killed and twenty-nine men seriously wounded. Six officers and twenty-nine men were slightly wounded.

The armored cruiser Yakumo had one officer and forty-nine men killed and one officer and eleven men wounded.

The armored cruiser Kasuga had two officers and fifteen men wounded. Torpedo boat No. 8 had one man killed and eight wounded.

BRYAN LOSES HIS CASE.  
Will Not Get \$50,000 on Behest of Late Millionaire Bennett.

A decision adverse to William J. Bryan in the contest over the will of the late P. S. Bennett, of New York, and New Haven, Conn., was handed down Saturday afternoon by the supreme court of errors, after an all-day session. The decision virtually denies that Mr. Bryan is entitled to the \$50,000 mentioned in the sealed letter written by Mr. Bennett and addressed to his widow to be read by her after his death. By this letter the widow was asked to give \$50,000 to Mr. Bryan and his family.

NOW ASSAILING PORT ARTHUR.  
Japs Return to Attack Upon Fortress With Renewed Determination.

That a general land and naval attack was made on Port Arthur Monday is indicated by information reaching Chefoo from various sources. The statement that the naval attack was made at four in the morning comes from an authoritative but not diplomatic quarter.

ILLEGAL VOTES CHANGE RESULT  
Macon County, Georgia, Has Stronous Prohibition Election.

After considering the returns to the prohibition election held in Oglethorpe, Ga., those of Hicks district were found illegal and were thrown out, making Macon county dry by 25 majority. It is rumored there will be a contest. The county went out on the face of the returns by three majority.

# "LOVE'S LABOR LOST."

Printing of Hall Investigating Committee Report Cost Georgia \$4,000.  
After the adjournment of the Georgia legislature a whole dray load of the special report of the Joe Hill Hall investigating committee was carted to the basement of the capitol, there being nearly 450 copies of the 500 printed, left in the senate chamber. Many of them were never unwrapped.

The publication of this report cost the state \$300 and hardly more than the members of the committee who made the report have read it. The Macon Telegraph has the following to say about that report:

"Among the plunder left in stock may be noted a dray load of the reports of the special investigating committee of which Hon. J. H. Hall was chairman. The books weighing about three pounds each and containing about twelve hundred pages are tied up in bundles just as they came from the printer, none of the members caring to take any copies with them. The immense pile of apparently worthless matter represents an expenditure by the state of \$4,000.

Several members of the senate who looked through copies of the report of the committee expressed themselves quite briefly as to what they thought of the work by writing these comments and leaving them on their desks. 'Worthless,' 'Love's Labor Lost,' 'This book cost the state of Georgia \$4,000, but it immortalized the name of Joe Hill Hall of Bibb.' Any one wishing a copy of the report can secure the same by writing the keeper of the public buildings and grounds of the state and guaranteeing the freight charges."

The expense of the committee, together with the printed report, which cost \$300, amounted to \$4,000. Not a single recommendation of the committee was adopted by the legislature, with the exception of the appropriation for the two expert accountants which were employed when there was only one allowed, the pay of a stenographer, which was not authorized at all, and the expenses of the members.

# LASH APPLIED TO NEGROES.

An "All Night Club" Organized at  
Statesboro and Begins Work.

A special from Statesboro, Ga., says: The white citizens are determined to drive out all bad negroes and have organized what is designated as an all night club, which is using the lash.

Five negro men were whipped and many others given sound advice. The Before Day Club, a black mafia, which is said to have planned the Hodges murder and marked other victims, is practically at an end.

The All Night Club was organized by the white citizens Sunday night and went into business in short order. A negro quarter was visited and five whipped with a raw-hide buggy whip. Gibson, the father of Viola Gibson, who was whipped on Sunday night, together with another negro woman, for knocking two little white girls off the street.

# EXPLOSION KILLS THREE MEN.

Boiler of Saw Mill Gives Way, Wreaking  
Death and Destruction.

At 3 o'clock Monday afternoon the boiler at the saw mill of J. F. Arnold, in Corveta county, about five miles from Seneca, Ga., exploded, killing 3 persons, J. F. Arnold, Buford Arnold and Will Arnold, colored. Alfred Shipp had his leg broken, and an unknown negro had his eyes blown out.

J. F. Arnold owned the mill and was one of the wealthiest and most popular men in the county. He was out on his farm after dinner and went to the saw mill to see how work was progressing, arriving there just at the time of the explosion. The three other men were employees of the mill.

ASSESSMENTS WILL STAND.  
Mississippi Railroad Commission Refuses to Recede Orders.

The Mississippi railroad commission stands by its former action, fixing assessment of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies about \$400,000 in spite of vigorous protests. This valuation is several times higher than before, the commission being convinced that the companies did not render fair valuation in reports filed.

# MONSTER G. A. R. PARADE.

Twenty-Six Thousand Vets of the Blue  
March Boston Streets.

Twenty-six thousand people, survivors of the union forces which fought in the civil war, marched through the winding streets of historic Boston Tuesday, and over 500,000 people, who had assembled from all sections of the United States, saw pass in review the Grand Army of the Republic.

This was the great feature of the national encampment week.

# REAR ADMIRAL WITHOFT KILLED

Commander of Naval Forces at Port  
Arthur Mangled by a Shell.

Rear Admiral Withoft, who was in command of the Russian naval forces at Port Arthur, was killed during the engagement on Wednesday.

Withoft met his death about the flagship Carevitch. Both his legs were blown off. Captain Vamoff, of the Carevitch, Commander Bameff and several officers besides the rear admiral were also killed.

# PARAGUAY HAVING TROUBLE.

Consul Ruffin Cables That Martial Law  
Has Been Declared.

A Washington dispatch says: Consul Ruffin cables the state department from Asuncion that martial law has been declared in Paraguay. The forces of the revolutionists and the government have had a fight and considerable disorder prevails.

# IN EIGHT MINUTES

First of Hodges Murderers is  
Doomed at Statesboro.

## WILL CATO FOUND GUILTY

Court Does Quick Work at Opening  
Session—Horrible Details of the  
Bloody Work of Frenzies Told  
by Witness.

The special session of the Bulloch county superior court convened in Statesboro Monday morning at 10 o'clock for the trial of the murderers of the Hodges family. By daylight the people were coming from all the surrounding country, in bugles, wagons and all manner of vehicles. Every train that entered the town brought tremendous crowds. Both railroads put on several extra coaches to accommodate the crowds coming from a distance. All the adjoining counties were well represented, there being no less than 200 men from Taitnall, nearly as many from Emanuel and a large number from Screven, Laurens and Bryan.

Rev. Hermon Hodges, of Texas, formerly of Bulloch county, a brother of the murdered man, was present and opened the court with prayer and afterwards made a short address to the crowd, in which he begged his listeners not to do anything rash, but to let the law take its due course. He made a very eloquent and touching appeal to the people of the county, and it is believed that his address had a great deal to do with keeping down any disturbance.

On the opening of court, the grand jury was quickly called, and Judge Daly charged them as to the special investigation before them and they returned a bill before noon against Paul Reed and Will Cato.

A number of witnesses were put on the stand for the state, the two strongest being J. C. Deal, who was the nearest neighbor of the murdered family, and Harriet Reed, wife of Paul Reed, one of the defendants. The latter was allowed to testify as against Will Cato, the court ruling that she could not testify against her husband.

Mr. Deal told of going to the scene of the fire on the night of the crime and of his discovering the fact that the bodies of Mr. Hodges and his family were in the flames. He told of finding blood in various places in the yard and in the lane near the house, and of the search made next day for evidence in the case. He told of finding the tell-tale shoes, a misplaced pair being found near the premises of the crime, and their mates being found in Paul Reed's house. He testified that Paul Reed's wife had on a dress of the same material as a string with which one of the shoes was laced that was found at the scene of the killing. One of the shoes was found to have blood on it, and they were damp, showing their recent use, it having rained on the night of the crime.

Harriet Reed, wife of Paul Reed, testified that her husband and Will Cato went from her house to Mr. Hodges on the night of the crime, that they made two trips there together, the second trip having been made after they had killed the family except one of the little children, and that it was on this second trip that they found her behind a trunk and killed her and set fire to the house. She said they came back after matches and that Will Cato told her they had killed Mr. Hodges and all his people.

She testified that when they finally came back after the burning, about 1 o'clock in the night, they told her all about the killing and she gave all the gruesome details of their horrible crime just as they told it to her. She said they threatened her if she ever told it that she would be killed, and she explained that was the reason she didn't tell anything until after they had both been caught.

Her story corresponds in every detail with what she told before the coroner's inquest. Both of the defendants showed signs of restlessness during her testimony. Reed seemed at times to be greatly annoyed at parts of her story.

Cato made a short statement and admitted that he was asked by Reed to go with him and three other negroes, whose names he did not give, to Mr. Hodges' house, but that he did not go, but went to his own home. He denied having anything to do with the crime.

At 1:15 o'clock Monday night the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Cato, after being out eight minutes. Judge Daly immediately adjourned court until 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, without passing sentence on the prisoner.

MRS. MAYBRICK EN ROUTE.  
She Leaves France for United States Under an Assumed Name.

A London dispatch says: Mrs. Florence Maybrick is on board the Red Star Line steamer, Vandalia, which sailed from Antwerp Saturday morning under the name of Miss Rose Ingram. She is accompanied by her attorney, Mr. Hayden, who arranged the details of her departure.

WARSHIPS AT SMYRNA.  
Turks May Ask Advice of Kaiser Bill Regarding the Situation.

The American squadron, consisting of the Olympia, Baltimore and Cleveland, anchored at Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey, Friday.

Official circle in Berlin think it probable that Turkey will ask for Germany's advice regarding the situation created by the American naval demonstration off Smyrna.

UP TO SUBORDINATE LODGES.  
Union Printers to Decide Upon Adoption of Eight-Hour Law.

The convention of the International Typographical Union at St. Louis, Friday, concurred in the report of the committee on eight-hour day law, which advocated the adoption of an eight-hour law and fixed January 1, 1906, as the time when such a law should be effective or a strike declared.

The question is left to the subordinate unions for final decision on a referendum vote.

MILITARY TAKING A REST.  
Japs are Awaiting Arrival of More Troops at Port Arthur.

A dispatch from An-Shan-Shan to the Central News, London, relates that according to Chinese reports the full Japanese military operations arise from the fact that three divisions of General Kuroki's force have been sent to assist the troops besieging Port Arthur.

# CZAR'S FLEET SCATTERED

Sally of Port Arthur Squadron Proved a  
Fatal and Dismal Failure.

## WERE TERRIBLY BATTERED

Russia Enters Protest Regarding Seizure of Boat  
in Neutral Harbor.  
and Other Powers  
are Notified.

A special from Tokio under date of Friday, August 12th, says: Admiral Togo has reported as follows: "On August 10 our combined fleet attacked the enemy's fleet near Gusan Rock. The Russian vessels were emerging from Port Arthur trying to go south. We pursued the enemy to the eastward. Severe fighting lasted from 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon until sundown. Toward the close the enemy's fire weakened remarkably. His formation became confused and then his ships scattered. The Russian cruisers Askold and Novik and several torpedo boat destroyers fled to the southward. Others of the enemy's ships retreated separately toward Port Arthur. We pursued them, and it appears that we inflicted considerable damage. We found life buoys and other articles belonging to the Russian battleship Carevitch floating at sea. The Carevitch was sunk. We have received no reports from the torpedo boats and the torpedo boat destroyers engaged in the attack on the ships of the enemy. The Russian vessels, with the exception of the Askold, the Novik, the Carevitch and cruiser Pallada, appear to have returned to Port Arthur. Our damage was slight. Our fighting power has not been impaired. The casualties in the Japanese navy numbered one hundred and seventy."

WASHINGTON IS INFORMED.  
The following Associated Press telegram was received at the state department Friday from Minister Grieg, dated Tokio, August 12:

"According to latest reports received at the headquarters the Japanese fleet attacked the Russian fleet emerging from Port Arthur to the south of Round Island, off Taiten bay. The Russian fleet, finally, defeated, fled during the night. Cruisers Askold, Novik and one other destroyer entered Kiao-Chou bay the night of the 11th; one destroyer fled to Chefoo; five battleships, one cruiser, probably Ussuri, hospital ship, and several destroyers returned to Port Arthur, between dawn and midday of the 11th. Apparently no damage to Japanese fleet."

A cablegram also has been received from Mr. Fowler, American consul at Chefoo, stating that Japanese torpedo boats entered the harbor and attacked the Russian torpedo boat which had arrived there several days ago and dismantled, captured her and took her out.

COMPLICATIONS EXPECTED.  
The Associated Press report of the capture by the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers of the Russian destroyer Rheshteln in the harbor of Chefoo, as conveyed to Washington by the consul general's cablegram of Friday was received with the deepest interest and also concern, for it was realized that there were in this incident the germ of serious international trouble.

VESSLS MUST BE DISMANTLED.  
Russian Boat Takes Refuge at Shanghai and Goodnow Reports.

Consul General Goodnow has cable the state department Friday from Shanghai that a Russian torpedo boat destroyer had just arrived there, and that if these vessels intend to remain more than twenty-four hours at Shanghai, they must dismantle and remain tied up until the end of the war. Probably the treaty of peace which will finally conclude the war between Russia and Japan, will contain a paragraph making disposition of the Russian vessels which have thus taken refuge in Chinese waters.

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Union Printers to Decide Upon Adoption of Eight-Hour Law.

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Mr. Fowler spoke of the affair as a "cutting out" expedition, thereby differing in an important point from the press dispatches which at first reading appeared to indicate the seizure of the Russian boat was in at least some degree caused by the action of the captain of the craft in attacking the Japanese boarding lieutenant. It may be that the point will turn the decision as to whether or not there has been a violation of Chinese neutrality by the Japanese.

If the expedition was a genuine cutting out one, then there is no question in the minds of the officials in Washington that the Japanese have committed an offense against international law by violating Chinese neutrality and in addition have broken the agreement they entered into at the beginning of the war, at the instance of the United States government to limit the field of warlike demonstration to Manchuria and Korea, and their waters. Should this prove to be the case, the results probably will be grave and vexatious.

Under the tenets of international law the captured vessel must be returned for the offense against Chinese neutrality. But if Russian lives have been lost as reported in the press dispatches, a greater complication will follow, for Russia may in turn hold China responsible for the punishment or what caused the death of the sailors when under the shelter of the Chinese port authorities.

Altogether the situation is full of danger, and the main apprehension of the Washington officials is that it may be the incident that will break down the agreement of the powers and plunge China into the war as a full-fledged belligerent and ally of Japan. The consequences of such an act on China's part upon existing alliances between Japan and Great Britain and between Russia and France can only be conjectured and the prospect is so alarming that it is not doubted the state department will do its utmost along with the rest of the powers to effect such a settlement of this incident as shall preserve the agreement as to China in full force.

RUSSIA FILES PROTEST.  
The Associated Press at St. Petersburg is able to announce that Russia has already formally protested to Japan, through France, against the action of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers in attacking the Russian torpedo boat destroyer at Chefoo and towing her away from that port and that the protest has been communicated to the powers. It is further stated that both France and Germany are supporting at Peking this protest of the Russian government.

The Chefoo incident is discussed freely in Peking, and it is the general opinion in diplomatic circles that Japan has committed, to say the least, a grave indiscretion. The report current that the Chinese warships at Chefoo did nothing to prevent the capture of the Rheshteln is declared to be false in an unenviable position.

GERMANY ACTS PROMPTLY.  
Advices from Berlin, Germany, state that the foreign office confirms the arrival Thursday night at Tsing-Chou at the entrance of Kiao-Chou bay, the German concession on the Shan-Tung peninsula, of the Russian battle ship Carevitch, the protected cruiser Novik and an unnamed torpedo boat. The Carevitch is in an unseaworthy condition, having been damaged in Wednesday's fight. The foreign office has sent instructions to the German authorities at Tsing-Chou to the effect that the Novik and torpedo boat must leave the harbor within twenty-four hours prescribed by international law.

DELAWARE JURIST CALLED UPON TO SETTLE DISPUTE IN COAL REGION.  
At a meeting of the mining board of conciliation at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Friday, the representatives of the miners offered the following resolution:

"It is agreed by the board of conciliation, that the entire question of check weighmen and check docking bosses be submitted to Judge Gray